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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. 6.

FEBRUARY 14, 1923.

NO. 7.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The winter wheat area in Belgium is reported to be 9,000 acres less than last year.

In Finland the winter wheat area is 22,000 acres this year as against 20,000 acres last year.

The condition of fall grains in Great Britain is very encouraging. The area sown is reported to be larger than was anticipated in view of the late harvest last year.

Fall grain crops in Rumania are now protected by a heavy snow covering.

Seed for spring grain sowings in Russia amounting to 330,000 tons is to be distributed as a loan. According to Broomhall, "Narkomsema" plans to distribute enough seed to keep the acreage in certain regions at last year's level, while in those regions where exports are feasible, as in the Ukraine and the southeast region, it plans to increase the area sown.

CHANGES IN GERMAN FARMING.

The total area cultivated in Germany in 1922 was 71,000 acres less than in 1921 and about 5,076,000 acres less than in 1913, same territory. The total area in crops in 1922 amounted to 69,041,000 acres. The area of grain crops was smaller than in 1913 whereas the hay area was larger.

All classes of live stock in Germany decreased in numbers during 1922. The number of cattle is 16,309,000 which is about three per cent less than in 1921 and about 12 per cent less than for the same territory in 1913. Hogs number 14,682,000 which is about eight per cent less than last year and 35 per cent less than in 1913. Sheep number 5,566,000 which is a decrease of six per cent from 1921 but an increase of 12 per cent over the number in 1913. Goats are also more numerous than in 1913.

Scarcity of labor on four large farms surveyed in Mecklenburg-Schwerin caused the area in hoed crops and grains to be decreased during and after the war whereas hay crops were increased. The sugar beet area was reduced much more than the potato area.

Yields per acre as reported on farms surveyed were less for the period since the war, 1919-1921, than for the pre-war period 1909-1913.

The use of fertilizers decreased somewhat as a result of the war and post-war conditions on the farms surveyed.

The amount of concentrate feed purchased has been greatly reduced.

All classes of live stock decreased on these farms except sheep which would consume the roughages on the farm and require only small amounts of concentrate feeds.

To some extent oxen replaced horses for labor on the farms.

The numbers of seasonal workers have been reduced whereas regular employees have been retained.

MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK IN GERMANY.

Receipts of cattle at the principal German slaughter houses during 11 months in 1922 amounted to 1,380,757 as compared with 1,416,705 for the full year in 1921 and 1,322,463 in 1913. Receipts of calves for the 11 months amounted to 1,003,078 as compared with 976,517 for the year 1921 and 1,207,779 for 1913.

Receipts of hogs at the principal German slaughter houses for 11 months in 1922 amounted to 2,277,805 as compared with 1,925,044 for the year 1921 and 5,812,142 in 1913.

Slaughtering of live stock in Germany during the first nine months of 1922 was increased over slaughtering for the same period in 1921 for all classes except oxen, bulls, sheep and goats. Classes showing increases include cows, young cattle, calves, hogs, horses and dogs.

Denmark is feeling keenly the loss of the German markets for live stock and butter, according to a statement made by the Agricultural Adviser of the Danish Legation in Berlin. Importation of Danish horses into Germany are very small. Shipments of live cattle which were formerly imported in large quantities for slaughter in Hamburg or for transhipment to other markets for slaughter, have almost entirely ceased. Imports of Danish butter are practically nil.

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Imports of agricultural products into Germany for the period May-October 1922 decreased as compared with the same period in 1921. Eliminating the month of August for which no data are available, the period of May to October shows approximately the following decreases: Wheat, 13 per cent; corn 45 per cent; rice, 26 per cent; tobacco, 37 per cent; wool, 66 per cent; pork, 47 per cent. Inconsistent gain is reflected in the imports of oil cake which jumps from 27,000,000 pounds to 115,000,000 pounds, a gain of about 325 per cent. Beef increases about 10,000,000 pounds, a gain of something like 45 per cent over 1921.

Exports of American corn to Germany, may be reduced by the substitution in Germany of potatoes for corn in the production of alcohol. In view of the large potato crop the German Ministry of Agriculture has just issued an order permitting the use of potatoes for the manufacture of 60 per cent of the output of alcohol from agricultural sources which was previously limited to 20 per cent. About 75 per cent of the corn exported from the United States to Germany in 1922 was used in alcohol manufacture.

The German cotton trade is reported to be extremely quiet, according to the Manchester Guardian. Most of the contracts booked by spinners during the "boom" period last summer have been worked off, and, owing to the uncertain political and economic conditions which prevail, only orders for urgent requirements are being placed.

Deliveries of 782,000 bushels of Russian rye are reported to have been offered to the Food Supply Commission of the Government of Norway by the Russian Soviet Government. This report is of considerable interest since for several years past all of the rye imported by Norway came from the United States.

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, -CONT'D.

Australia's voluntary fruit cooling scheme will not operate this year as last under the control of the Commonwealth Government. The Government, however, has offered to assist in other ways to avoid the disastrous consequences of over-production. Should the fruit industry be prepared to relieve the Government of the tasks previously undertaken by it - financing the pool, handling the fruit for canning and drying, and marketing the product both in Australia and overseas - the Government has indicated that it will give backing to the Commonwealth Bank to the extent of such advances as the bank may approve, on such lines of fruit as the bank considers should enter the voluntary pool.

All Canadian butter and cheese for export must be graded beginning April 1, 1923, according to the grades recently promulgated and adopted by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The Canadian dairy industry intends to spare no effort to raise the quality of its produce to a very high standard.

A cooperative movement is developing in Ontario for the grading and marketing of butter and cheese beginning with the new season on April 1, 1923. An organization named the Ontario Cooperative Dairy Products, Limited, has been organized to coordinate the output of the butter and cheese factories in a central selling agency which will pool the products and sell direct to the large distributors. A large number of factories have already signified their attention of joining the organization.

PRICES.

Grain prices in Germany are held down in the interest of consumers thru direct action by the Government. A portion of the grain is requisitioned by the state at a price officially fixed.

Relative prices of important agricultural products within Germany and German prices as compared with those of other countries reflect diminishing buying power internally as well as on the world markets. Prices of those food products necessary to life are bid highest. Effective demand for animal products is not strong enough to increase their price as rapidly as the prices of vegetable products. Butter, especially, is in little demand due to the substitution of cheaper fats. Cotton, tea, and coffee, which must be purchased abroad, are relatively high in price.

Prices of American cotton in Germany and the United States are in close adjustment notwithstanding fluctuations in exchange rates. Reports from Bremen indicate that quotations at the close of 1922 were favorable to American exporters.

The price of milk in certain German cities has risen during the past year in close correspondence with the depreciation of the German currency. But while the gold price is practically unchanged, and the milk supply of the cities is considerably diminished, inability of the consumer to buy at prevailing prices results in a surplus of milk from this much lessened supply.

Prices offered in British markets for boxed apples were about the same during the week ending February 10 as during the previous week. Barreled apples however displayed slightly more strength, York Imperials ranging from \$4.68 to \$7.84 per barrel. A few barrels of particularly fine yellow Newtowns sold for \$10.88 per barrel, but the range for most of this variety was from \$4.91 to \$7.72.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS AND TOTAL AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN GERMANY, 1913, 1919,
1921 AND 1922.

Present boundaries.

Principal Crops.	Area.			
	1913.	1919.	1921.	1922.
	: 1,000 Acres.	: 1,000 Acres.	: 1,000 Acres.	: 1,000 Acres.
Wheat	: 4,143	: 3,209	: 3,561	: 3,396
Rye	: 12,996	: 10,880	: 10,539	: 10,236
Barley, summer	: 3,413	: 2,781	: 2,808	: 2,846
Oats	: 9,698	: 7,396	: 7,814	: 7,912
Spelt, winter	: 672	: 327	: 372	: 313
Potatoes	: 6,924	: 5,389	: 6,541	: 6,725
Sugar Beets	: 1,113	: 745	: 962	: 1,031
Meadow Hay	: 13,023	: 13,622	: 14,461	: 13,496
Clover	: 4,230	: 4,679	: 4,944	: 4,677
Alfalfa	: 521	: 471	: 622	: 662
Total acrea cultivated under all crops ^a	: 72,117	:	: 69,112	: 69,041

Principal Crops.	Production.			
	1913. ^b	1919.	1921.	1922. ^c
	: 1,000 Bushels.	: 1,000 Bushels.	: 1,000 Bushels.	: 1,000 Bushels.
Wheat	: 148,556	: 79,701	: 107,798	: 71,933
Rye	: 398,868	: 240,161	: 267,648	: 206,049
Barley, summer	: 139,635	: 76,695	: 89,056	: 73,837
Oats	: 421,397	: 309,587	: 344,812	: 276,643
Spelt, winter	: 24,129	: 8,019	: 11,419	: 6,250
Potatoes	: 1,617,396	: 789,210	: 960,889	: 1,494,181
	: 1,000 Short Tons.	: 1,000 Short Tons.	: 1,000 Short Tons.	: 1,000 Short Tons.
Sugar Beets	:	: 6,413	: 8,796	: 11,896
Meadows Hay	: 28,499	: 22,654	: 18,928	: 21,209
Clover	: 10,618	: 9,194	: 7,865	: 7,746
Alfalfa	: 1,523	: 1,066	: 1,265	: 1,639

Sources: 1919 - Vierteljahrsshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1921, I, pages 18-27; 1913-1921 - Statistisches Jahrbuch fur das Deutsche Reich, 1921-22, Berlin, 1922 for all crops, except oats, 1913 - which are found in Wirtschaft und Statistik. 1922 - Area and production - Erste Beilage zur Deutschen Reichsanzeiger und Preussischen Staatsanzeiger, December 22, 1922; Statistisches Reichsamt, Berlin.

- ^a. These figures are given up to the end of May each year and exclude gardens and fruit orchards.
- ^b. It is generally believed that the 1913 grain production figures were over-estimated, possibly to the extent of 10 per cent.
- ^c. It is believed that the 1922 figures were under-estimated as a result of the government grain requisition, but no definite statement has been made as to the amount they are under-estimated.

SUBSTITUTION OF POTATOES FOR CORN IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL IN GERMANY.

The exports of American corn to Germany, which amounted to more than 30,000,000 bushels in 1922, may be materially reduced because of the large potato crop harvested in that country last year. It is estimated that in the latter part of the year 75 per cent of the corn imports were used in the production of alcohol, since the Government had limited the quantity of potatoes which could be used for this purpose.

The special representative of the United States Department of Agriculture in Berlin, Mr. E. C. Squire, reports that in view of the estimated harvest of nearly one and one half billion bushels of potatoes in 1922, the German Ministry of Agriculture has just issued an order which will permit the use of potatoes in the manufacture of 60 per cent of the output of alcohol from agricultural sources instead of only 20 per cent as before.

If the production of agricultural alcohol in 1923 does not exceed the recent estimate of 53,000,000 gallons (2,000,000 hectoliters), it is probable that at least 32,000,000 gallons will be produced from potatoes, leaving only 21,000,000 gallons to be distilled from other materials, including corn. Even if this amount were produced entirely from corn it would require only about 8,400,000 bushels at the estimated ratio of 2-1/2 gallons of alcohol to a bushel of corn. Since the importation of American corn for other purposes does not normally exceed 6,000,000 bushels, it does not seem probable that Germany will require in 1923 more than one half the quantity imported last year. There is, however, a wide possibility of error in this estimate, since not only is the estimate of alcohol production uncertain, but there is uncertainty as to the demand for corn for feeding.

The use of corn in the German distilleries is a very recent development due only to the restrictions on the use of potatoes and domestic grain for alcohol production. In the season 1912-13 out of a total alcohol production of about 100,000,000 gallons, 80 per cent was distilled from potatoes, 15 per cent from domestic grain, 4 per cent from molasses and one per cent from other materials. In the following season the proportions were practically the same.

During the war, synthetic alcohol from cellulose, carbides and other materials was manufactured extensively in Germany. Even under present conditions synthetic alcohol would be a dangerous competitor of the agricultural product if the process were not controlled by a government monopoly and limited in output to one tenth of the total alcohol production from all sources. The government has since 1918 monopolized also the wholesale trade in alcohol throughout the whole country. The greater part of the distilleries are in private hands, but they must market the product through the monopoly. The main center of alcohol production is in North Germany, particularly in the Eastern provinces of Prussia. In this section the soil is light and sandy, and well suited to potato culture. The owners of the large farms in this section find it very profitable to produce potatoes for the distilleries and for feeding of the by-products, known as schlempe to their cattle, particularly milk cows.

All German agricultural authorities speak very highly of schlempe as an animal food. It is said to have nearly as great food value as the raw material from which it is produced since in the fermentation process the albumen content is greatly increased by the addition of nitrogen from the air. It is therefore contended that the use of potatoes for alcohol production does not actually reduce the supply of human food. The alcohol shipped away represents practically no loss to the soil, and by feeding the schlempe to cows, it is claimed that the milk supply will be greatly increased and also that the soil will be made more fertile. From the point

SUBSTITUTION OF POTATOES FOR CORN IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL IN GERMANY,-CONT'D.

of view of the American corn exporter it may be that the increased use of potatoes for alcohol and the consequent feeding of schlempe may reduce not only the demand for corn for alcohol production but also the demand for feeding purposes. However, tests in the feeding of schlempe to swine have not been very successful.

In bringing pressure to bear on the government for the removal of restriction on the use of potatoes, the producers have contended also that even the maximum use of potatoes in distilleries would not materially reduce the supply since only about 45,000,000 bushels (1,200,000 hectoliters) would be required under the sixty per cent regulation, out of a total production of 1,500,000,000 bushels. Furthermore nearly 60,000,000 bushels of the crop are said to be of poor quality, fit only for the distilleries or for animal feeding. The price is already so low that cabmen in Berlin are said to be feeding potatoes to their horses.

On the other hand it is thought possible that the potato crop has been overestimated. There is an additional motive for exaggeration in the desire of the farmers to show a great surplus of potatoes in order to prevent the government from carrying out its announced intention of confiscating a large part of the grain crop at a fixed price.

Source: Report of U. S. Agricultural Commissioner in Germany, Jan. 3, 1923.

EXPORTS OF CORN FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY BY MONTHS, 1913, 1921 AND 1922.

Month.	1913.	1921.	1922.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January	1,629,551	523,512	3,913,954
February	2,490,680	1,102,803	5,388,631
March	1,348,993	1,828,260	5,060,552
April	359,306	1,890,238	5,023,608
May	65,124	1,657,293	1,892,713
June	128,895	2,518,529	2,526,324
July	143,624	579,353	1,737,272
August	65,960	25,711	1,157,214
September .....	.....	733,325	411,970
October .....	.....	379,107	1,326,902
November .....	.....	362,550	1,110,049
December .....	.....	1,128,628	571,727
Total	6,232,133	12,729,289	30,120,916

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

LIVE STOCK IN GERMANY.

(PRESENT BOUNDARIES).

Live Stock:	1913.	1919. b	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Cattle	18,546	16,318	16,786	16,851	16,309
Swine	22,633	11,518	14,153	15,879	14,682
Sheep	4,989	5,341	6,146	5,892	5,566
Goats	3,189	4,140	4,446	4,333	4,136
Horses	a 3,829	3,465	3,582	3,685	3,648

Source: Vierteljahrsshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches III, 1922, pages 90 and 91 and II, 1922, page 20. Figures for 1922; Cable United States Agricultural Representative in Germany, February 12, 1923.

a. Including army horses.

b. Data included for some parts of Upper Silesia now belonging to Poland.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT THE PRINCIPAL GERMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSES DURING 1913, 1921 AND THREE QUARTERS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1922.

	Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep.
1st quarter ..	1913	313,668	286,401	1,385,483	251,402
2nd " ..	"	322,565	352,547	1,472,562	248,333
3rd " ..	"	347,465	296,982	1,429,015	319,748
4th " ..	"	338,765	271,849	1,525,082	251,385
1st quarter ..	1921	245,572	148,914	345,750	118,896
2nd " ..	"	296,154	272,271	443,175	188,090
3rd " ..	"	422,524	293,956	477,333	353,966
4th " ..	"	452,455	261,376	658,786	439,085
1st quarter ..	1922	372,096	297,204	757,815	214,955
2nd " ..	"	286,521	335,762	675,778	193,962
3rd " ..	"	384,119	237,753	498,368	305,429
4th " ..	"				
October	1921	164,150	84,273	199,599	163,437
"	1922	175,207	65,671	173,599	124,355
November	1921	170,522	90,174	249,492	166,530
"	1922	164,814	66,688	172,445	107,446

Source: Statistischen Reichsamt, Wirtschaft und Statistik, January II, 1922, page 44, February II, 1922, page 109, May I, page 284; June I, page 361; July 1922, I, and II, page 435; September II, page 592; November II page 726; December II.

Note: These figures take the place of those published in Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. V, No. 5, page 36.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN INSPECTED SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN GERMANY FOR THE YEAR
1913 AND 1921 AND FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1921 AND 1922.

Animals	1921.						1922.					
	1913.	1921	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	Total	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	quarters.	Total	
						1,000					1,000	
Oxen	494	336	66	63	98	227	100	47	69	216		
Bulls	471	370	71	62	113	266	89	70	84	243		
Cows	1,492	1,306	278	283	340	901	391	333	329	1,053		
Young cattle over 3 months.												
Calves under 3 mos.	804	876	141	174	262	597	236	197	255	690		
Swine	3,738	3,127	598	852	661	2,311	917	973	711	2,601		
Sheep	16,583	6,927	1,641	1,324	1,416	4,381	2,335	1,622	1,132	5,089		
Goats	1,968	2,094	236	340	666	1,242	403	329	499	1,231		
Horses ...	423	320	66	77	57	200	68	88	39	195		
Dogs	154	150	30	28	31	89	53	42	48	143		
	7	5	2	1	1	4	2	3	4	9		

Source: Years 1913 and 1921 Statistische Reichsamt, Vierteljahrsshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1922, I, page 98. First, second and third quarters 1921. Vierteljahrsshefte I, 1922, page 98. First quarter 1922, Vierteljahrsshefte II, 1922, p. 18. Second quarter Vierteljahrsshefte III, 1922, page 82. Third quarter 1922 Wirtschaft und Statistik, November II, 1922, page 728.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SLAUGHTER ANIMALS IN GERMANY. a

Kind of Animal.	Weight in Pounds.	Kind of Animal.	Weight in Pounds.
Oxen	675	Calves under 3 months	86
Bulls	580	Swine	163
Cows	461	Sheep	49
Young cattle over 3 months	355	Goats	35

Source: Statistischen Reichsamt Wirtschaft und Statistik, November, No. 2. 1922, page 728.

a Not stated whether live or dressed weight.

EXPORTS OF PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO
GERMANY, BY MONTHS, 1921 and 1922.

	Bacon and Hams and Shoulders	Lard and Neutral Lard	Pork, fresh	Pork, canned and pickled
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1921:				
January	10,384,251	18,460,492	4,679,680	210,385
February	2,134,594	30,419,670	923,533	94,799
March	1,761,028	23,736,830	-----	1,300
April	949,432	10,052,420	25,677	-----
May	3,900,206	11,846,875	474,333	22,000
June	6,300,735	30,057,599	506,420	26,096
July	5,960,813	26,733,728	4,109,004	747,148
August	5,580,269	43,545,890	1,910,055	207,126
September	9,398,928	54,519,441	33,721	257,604
October	2,925,006	15,389,158	-----	-----
November	448,160	6,253,562	-----	45,500
December	1,051,106	9,411,123	-----	36,100
Total	54,294,528	280,506,788	12,462,623	1,648,561
1922:				
January	2,658,547	18,916,567	-----	30,300
February	5,706,760	30,189,272	-----	94,207
March	3,838,398	25,140,886	21,861	95,350
April	2,375,633	6,768,803	-----	25,800
May	3,675,856	8,274,769	-----	65,300
June	6,294,545	18,191,801	-----	128,093
July	8,577,061	21,403,830	151,716	517,835
August	9,610,039	23,172,908	272,359	821,601
September	2,748,297	16,587,384	422,170	156,857
October	3,966,828	23,194,111	395,517	133,759
November	2,735,625	14,168,067	220,978	264,737
December	2,590,835	1,281,280	40,994	204,450
Total	54,779,424	207,289,978	1,525,575	2,558,269

(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY MONTHS - WHEAT, CORN, RICE, TOBACCO, POTATOES, BUTTER, OIL CAKE, WOOL, CATTLE, SWINE, BEEF AND PORK, 1921 and 1922.

	(3) Wheat Bushels	(4) Corn Bushels	(1) Rice Pounds	Tobacco Pounds
1921 -				
May	5,737,953	5,770,783	35,466,943	13,204,893
June	6,843,174	6,710,810	51,523,486	12,658,813
July	5,702,551	6,626,772	78,232,656	27,541,847
August.....	10,238,941	6,299,286	110,900,198	24,316,297
September....	9,660,355	5,716,862	102,479,503	25,020,446
October.....	10,049,151	6,993,381	61,944,189	34,215,333
November....	7,052,210	4,497,813	42,959,056	26,559,918
December....	3,582,446	1,453,599	31,542,314	25,337,027
Total, May-Dec.	58,866,781	44,074,311	515,048,350	188,855,074
1922 -				
January.....	3,063,718	1,960,740	16,049,268	4,539,977
February....	702,499	1,942,009	18,832,134	7,281,573
March.....	396,486	6,317,985	73,715,872	28,029,505
April.....	4,780,061	5,147,942	39,989,019	21,492,204
May.....	7,578,779	4,444,277	38,461,452	7,561,337
June.....	6,206,239	4,275,873	50,501,654	10,960,610
July.....	6,117,331	5,078,418	61,517,379	25,335,263
August.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
September....	6,995,317	2,861,421	15,938,156	16,805,225
October....	6,877,437	1,987,175	76,763,731	10,290,191
Total Jan.-Oct.	(5) 42,717,867	34,515,840	301,763,665	132,345,835
	Potatoes Bushels	Butter Pounds	Oil cake Pounds	Wool Pounds
1921 -				
May.....	368,264	1,065,263	6,959,702	1,365,309
June.....	1,119,963	677,033	4,009,947	1,940,268
July.....	1,500,274	70,547	4,953,586	2,464,963
August.....	220,831	379,853	9,270,784	2,154,776
September....	38,944	46,958	4,184,110	1,310,638
October....	132,430	76,500	6,780,027	1,925,584
November....	727,992	46,738	8,073,907	1,264,559
December....	93,368	1,764	2,973,635	1,244,497
Total May-Dec.	4,202,566	2,364,656	47,215,698	14,173,524
1922 -				
January.....	34,553	635,807	4,719,387	972,229
February....	66,983	602,076	3,699,098	1,208,121
March.....	48,799	271,166	23,848,701	2,117,518
April.....	163,658	9,039	26,181,163	827,607
May.....	402,057	19,621	28,945,075	820,111
June.....	540,131	707,456	21,073,551	435,408
July.....	1,834,147	25,132	30,236,089	619,493
August....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
September....	27,374	17,857	22,203,188	221,783
October....	581,022	7,716	12,943,427	346,563
Total Jan.-Oct.	(5) 3,748,724	2,295,870	173,849,624	7,568,833

(1) Unpolished (in the hull and hulled) and polished.

(2) No data available.

(3) Not including flour.

(4) Not including meal.

(5) Incomplete.

(6) Manufactured wool (wool)

IMPORTS INTO GERMANY.- (Cont'd.).

	Cattle			
	Cows	Bulls	Oxen	Swine
	Number	Number	Number	Number
1921 -				
May.....	4,955	823	348	9,502
June.....	8,423	1,232	676	11,901
July.....	5,888	820	1,894	19,360
August.....	3,601	587	4,068	35,062
September....	2,403	319	3,857	43,160
October.....	4,083	586	5,846	35,684
November....	3,830	233	2,809	18,536
December....	1,552	160	904	18,815
Total				
May - Dec.	36,025	4,760	20,402	102,020

1922 -				
January.....	1,917	13	1,582	38,826
February....	863	17	1,756	7,054
March.....	1,828	114	1,627	10,757
April.....	3,466	468	2,855	11,484
May.....	9,136	450	1,905	3,198
June.....	5,557	594	366	4,414
July.....	4,613	662	127	5,121
August.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
September....	1,756	28	156	2,786
October....	881	2	---	3,187
Total				
Jan. - Oct.	30,017	2,348	10,374	86,827

	Beef, fresh	Beef, prepared	Pork, fresh	Pork, prepared
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1921 -				
May.....	1,799,835	465,171	4,746,504	2,081,363
June.....	4,764,141	669,757	3,083,574	3,540,538
July.....	8,723,382	1,329,594	3,306,459	6,163,517
August....	3,306,900	178,352	4,137,152	13,331,437
September....	2,691,596	275,575	2,870,339	9,136,303
Octcber....	1,663,312	321,431	3,406,107	6,822,221
November....	827,166	184,084	1,839,077	4,387,774
December....	3,245,833	222,003	2,382,952	4,839,979
Total				
May - Dec....	27,022,665	3,645,967	25,772,214	50,610,782

1922 -				
January.....	1,333,783	66,579	1,413,590	1,930,348
February....	1,150,140	262,347	2,055,349	1,693,203
March.....	4,674,634	712,968	1,519,631	2,106,936
April.....	10,718,765	1,223,994	1,103,182	1,560,857
May.....	8,291,280	622,579	1,005,959	1,778,802
June.....	4,940,288	555,559	1,433,431	2,041,019
July.....	11,964,364	313,274	1,611,563	2,114,873
August.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
September....	3,275,815	533,293	603,249	2,782,426
October....	1,771,617	492,287	1,225,978	3,192,261
Total (3)	48,170,686	4,782,830	11,976,932	19,205,815
Jan. - Oct.				

IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, -CONTINUED.

Date.	Bacon.	Hams.	Date.	Bacon.	Hams.
1921			1922		
May.....	5,617,932	64,595	January.....	2,279,556	214,270
June.....	9,616,636	391,757	February.....	3,643,102	135,001
July.....	10,332,740	164,463	March.....	4,755,102	13,007
August.....	11,264,183	95,013	April.....	3,213,205	277,780
September....	11,202,675	162,920	May.....	3,697,996	93,916
October.....	7,735,280	352,956	June.....	5,317,716	203,926
November....	6,629,894	153,220	July.....	6,972,268	174,825
December....	4,374,367	121,914	August.....	(2)	(2)
Total			September....	5,465,203	43,210
May - Dec.	66,773,807	1,506,843	October.....	7,952,874	38,140
			Total (3)		
			Jan. - Oct.	43,297,022	1,214,075

Source: Auswartiger Handel Deutschlands.

(2) Not available.

(3) Incomplete.

PRICES OF MILK IN THE GERMAN CITIES OF HAMBURG, BERLIN AND FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
OCTOBER, 1921 TO OCTOBER, 1922.

Month.	Marks per liter.	Value of Mark in U. S.:		
		currency. (Par - 23.32 cents).	Cents per quart.	
			Cents	
October, 1921....	4.25	.6832		2.84
January, 1922....	6.25	.5204		3.08
July, 1922.....	13.75	.2041		2.66
October, 1922....	90 - 100	.0332		2.83 - 3.14

Source: Prices obtained from officials of the Agricultural Ministry in Berlin, Germany, by E. C. Squire, U. S. Agricultural Representative in Germany, November 2, 1922. Exchange rates from Federal Reserve Board Bulletins.

CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN GERMANY.

From the same source as the milk prices quoted above the consumption of milk in Berlin is reported as averaging in October, 1922, about 450,000 liters or 475,560 quarts per day, as compared with a daily average of about 2,000,000 liters or 2,114,000 quarts before the war. While as late as the summer of 1922, milk supplies for the city had so diminished as to necessitate strict control measures for its distribution to consumers, retailers were at the time of the report (November 2, 1922) complaining of lessened demand. There was no restriction as to the quantity one might buy, but even the reduced quantities arriving were not entirely consumed as milk so that a portion had to be sold for butter manufacture.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN GERMANY COMPARED
 WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF SAME COMMODITIES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE
 AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTHS SEPTEMBER, OCTO-
 BER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1922, ALL PRICES IN
 GERMAN PAPER MARKS PER 100 KILOGRAMS.

Commodity.	September (Middle of month).				United States.
	Germany.	England.	France.		
Wheat	5,900	6,300	8,700		6,000
Wheat flour ..	8,500	10,300	11,100		10,300
Barley	5,700	6,800	6,400		5,000
Oats	5,300	5,900	6,400		4,600
Maize	5,400	5,600	5,500		4,700
Beef	19,400	54,200	60,900		34,600
Pork	35,500	73,000	79,400		72,100
Butter	57,700	130,000	107,700		127,000
Sugar	10,000	27,900	19,800		15,700
Coffee	92,000	46,300	50,100		48,500
Tea	135,000	78,300	101,300		61,400
Hides	52,000	56,600	46,600		67,900
Cotton	77,300	73,800	79,200		69,800
Commodity.	October (Middle of month).				United States.
	Germany.	England.	France.		
Wheat	8,100	7,900	12,300		8,500
Wheat flour ..	11,500	14,500	15,500		14,500
Barley	7,700	9,300	8,300		7,000
Oats	8,100	7,900	9,100		6,500
Maize	8,000	7,400	7,800		6,600
Beef	33,000	68,900	94,000		48,700
Pork	52,500	106,500	105,000		101,500
Butter	73,000	176,400	141,000		179,600
Sugar	13,900	38,600	23,800		22,100
Coffee	123,300	65,300	73,800		68,200
Tea	---	116,300	---		86,400
Hides	---	80,200	68,300		95,500
Cotton	108,300	104,300	109,000		98,200

WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN GERMANY COMPARED
 WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF SAME COMMODITIES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE
 AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTHS SEPTEMBER, OCTO-
 BER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1922, ALL PRICES IN
 GERMAN PAPER MARKS PER 100 KILOGRAMS.

(Continued)

Commodity	November (Average for month)				United States
	Germany	England	France		
Wheat	25,900	31,100	40,400		35,900
Wheat flour ..	36,300	53,000	51,300		54,800
Barley	24,200	36,700	23,900		26,900
Oats	25,700	30,500	30,800		26,500
Maize	26,200	25,600	26,300		25,600
Beef	62,300	244,500	219,300		171,500
Pork	102,900	395,100	350,300		387,100
Butter	221,100	628,800	485,000		797,800
Sugar	53,300	138,000	80,800		38,100
Coffee	410,600	233,300	243,700		237,500
Tea	700,000	510,300	536,100		340,500
Hides	240,000	290,600	193,700		364,300
Cotton	454,700	442,900	450,800		407,600
Commodity	December (Middle of month)				United States
	Germany	England	France		
Wheat	28,200	29,800	42,600		33,100
Wheat flour ..	41,400	50,500	53,700		50,100
Barley	24,200	29,300	30,700		25,500
Oats	24,600	29,300	33,000		24,500
Maize	28,100	25,700	26,200		24,300
Beef	105,000	229,600	240,100		162,900
Pork	153,000	308,900	366,400		375,800
Butter	250,000	569,300	543,300		812,000
Sugar	31,700	139,200	95,000		86,000
Coffee	485,000	227,700	247,700		223,500
Tea	---	453,400	---		342,700
Hides	---	251,600	192,300		342,700
Cotton	434,800	434,300	446,800		371,800

WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN GERMANY COMPARED WITH
WHOLESALE PRICES OF SAME COMMODITIES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE
UNITED STATES, -CONT'D.

SUMMARY.

Average of prices for four months, September to October 1922, and relation of prices in Germany to World prices expressed in percentage.

	: Average of :		: German price :	
	: prices in :	Average	: index on basis:	German price
	: England,	price	: prices of	index on basis
	: France and	in	in	: Eng., France
	: United	United	: Germany.	: of prices in
	: States.	States.	: and United	: United States
			: States as 100.	: as 100.
	: Marks per	: Marks per	: Marks per:	
	: 100 Kg.	: 100 Kg.	: 100 Kg. :	:
Wheat	: 21,330	: 20,875	: 17,030 :	78
Wheat Flour :	32,470	32,425	24,550 :	76
Barley.....	18,400	16,100	15,450 :	84
Oats	18,000	15,525	16,050 :	89
Maize	16,000	15,300	14,930 :	93
Beef	144,500	104,425	54,930 :	38
Pork	226,760	234,125	35,980 :	38
Butter	391,500	479,250	150,450 :	38
Sugar	65,740	52,975	27,230 :	41
Coffee	147,130	144,425	277,850 :	189
Tea	171,200	207,750	417,500 :	244
Hides	169,950	217,600	140,000 :	36
Cotton	257,300	230,850	203,900 :	104

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Reichsamt,
Berlin, October 15 and December 31, 1922.

GRAIN REQUISITIONS BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Prices of grain in Germany are being considerably affected by government measures intended to cheapen bread prices to consumers. The attempt is being made by the present government to requisition 2,500,000 tons of bread grain during this crop year at prices much lower than those prevailing in the world market. While the political situation is such that a scheme for extracting from the farmers at low prices a food supply of such vast proportions may not be possible of complete execution, it is continuing to lower the price on that obtained.

Deliveries as first prescribed, prior to November 8, 1922, were to be as follows: For the first third up to October 31, 1922; for the second up to January 15, 1923; and for the last up to February 28, 1923. For each ton of wheat not delivered farmers are required to pay a fine varying with the price of foreign wheat. In the official notice as of December 19, 1922, appearing in Deutsche Reichsanzeiger, of January 20, 1923, this fine was fixed at 380,000 marks per ton.

Source: Special reports from Berlin to the United States Department of Agriculture by E. C. Squire, U.S. Agricultural Representative in Germany.

GRAIN REQUISITIONS BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, -CONT'D.

Official prices fixed for controlled grain in Germany in effect
January 1, 1923.

Commodity.	Marks per bushel.	Cents per bushel at rate of exchange prevailing, December 30, 1922.	Chicago spot quotations, December 30, 1922, for highest grade of each commodity, in cents.
Wheat	4,900	68	139 3/4
Rye	4,191	58	89
Barley	3,044	42	74
Oats	1,334	26	46
.....

Source: Broomhall's Corn Trade News, January 6, 1923, quoting Special Correspondent in Leipzig. Exchange rate taken from daily quotations of Federal Reserve Board. United States prices as officially reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except for barley, quotations on which are for the week ending December 29, as quoted by Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, January 2, 1923.

PRICE RANGE OF AMERICAN APPLES ON BRITISH MARKETS

Covering All Grades of Varieties Mentioned.

Variety	Prices realized at auction sales in Liverpool, Glasgow and London.		
	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending
	January 27	February 3	February 10
Yellow Newton ...	1.45-3.26	1.63-3.27	1.40-3.04
Spitzenberg	2.09-3.08	1.87-2.98	1.87-2.80
Winesap	2.09-3.14	2.10-2.74	2.33-2.98
Delicious	2.09-2.85	1.93-2.57	2.87
Jonathan	2.33-2.56	2.10-2.80	2.33-2.68
Rome Beauty	2.33-2.79	2.16-2.68	----
Stayman Winesap .	2.09-2.44	2.10-2.16	2.46-2.57
.....	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Yellow Newton ...	5.25-8.14	4.67-6.19	4.91-10.83 (i)
York Imperial ...	3.72-7.44	5.14-6.42	4.68-7.84
Ben Davis	5.53-6.05	4.90-6.54	3.74-5.97
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....
Greening	----	----	5.15-5.97
Baldwin	-----	-----	5.61-6.20

Source: American Agricultural Commissioner in London.

(i) This price was realized for one particularly fine parcel. Most of the variety ranged from \$4.91 to \$7.72 at Glasgow.

PRICES OF AMERICAN COTTON AT BREMAN.

Quotations on the Breman Cotton Exchange for American Cotton at 6:00 P. M. December 1 and December 29, 1922. Prices are C. I. F. and 6 per cent terms at Breman, Germany.

	December 1, 1922.		December 29, 1922.	
	Cents per Marks per kilogram.	:	Cents per Marks per kilogram.	:
	pound at pre- vailing rate of exchange.	:	pound at pre- vailing rate of exchange.	:
Middling Fair	5,104	:	28.9	:
Fully Good Middling .	5,034	:	28.5	:
Good Middling	4,999	:	28.3	:
Fully Middling a	4,957	:	28.1	:
Middling	4,915	:	27.9	:
Fully Low Middling ..	4,859	:	27.6	:
Low Middling	4,789	:	27.2	:
Fully Good Ordinary .	4,691	:	26.6	:
Good Ordinary	4,579	:	26.0	:
Ordinary	4,369	:	25.0	:

Source: Report from Consul Francis R. Stewart, Bremen, Germany, January 6, 1923.

- a. Middling grade on United States markets is comparable with Fully Middling on Germany Markets. Both are basic grades on the respective markets.

PRICES OF AMERICAN MIDDLING COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Closing quotations for Middling^a Spot Cotton at New Orleans and average of Ten Spot Markets of United States on December 23, 1922, as reported to United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

	December 1, 1922.	December 23, 1922.
	Cents per Pound.	Cents per Pound.
New Orleans	25.25	26.50
Average of Ten Markets	24.89	26.50

- a. Middling grade on United States Markets is comparable with fully middaling on German markets. Both are basic grades on the respective markets.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN, CONTINUED.

USE OF TOTAL FARM AREA, 1922, -CONT'D.

Farm.	Tilled	Meadows.	Enclosure.	Forest	Lakes.	Agricultural area used	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1 - 5.	
a	1,353	356	131	4,714	297	2,341	
b	743	170	130	437	149	1,100	
c	1,353	213	32	4,789	2,730	1,657	
	613	159	200	304	.....	977	
Total	4,572	904	598	10,244	3,170	6,075	19,490
Per Cent of 1903	87	99	104	105	100	93	

As a result of the scarcity of labor the area used for home crops and grains decreased during and after the war while the hay crops increased. Of the tilled land in 1903 3,423 acres were devoted to grain crops and 353 acres to clover. In 1922 grain crops occupied only 2,755 acres a drop of about 20 per cent, while clover occupied 573 acres which would be about 50 per cent more than in 1903. The sugar beets area decreased 35 per cent. Potatoes decreased also but only by 14 per cent. The total amount of grains grown decreased from an average of five million pounds for the period 1909-13 to less than three millions in 1920. Sugar beets dropped from 4,000 short tons in 1909-13 to 500 tons in 1919.

USE OF TILLED LAND.

- 1903 -

Farm.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Sugar Beets.	Potatoes.	Clover.	Lupine.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
a	741	235	432	135	235	278	297	
b	290	49	265	99	83	12	37	
c	419	51	432	301	266	43	93	
d	272	31	210	23	96	25	62	
Total	1,722	360	1,340	513	630	358	439	

FARMING CONDITIONS IN MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN, CONTINUED.

USE OF TILLED LAND, -CONT'D.

1922.

							Clover.	
Farm.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Sugar	Potatoes.	1st crop.	2nd crop. Lupines.
a	142	499	93	321	46	192	210	210 : 69
b	6	247	46	210	19	96	123	... : ..
c	12	426	154	210	25	204	173	124 : 62
d .....	...	235	...	154	...	93	67	62 : 68
Total.	160	1,407	293	895	90	585	573	396 : 199
Per cent :								
1908 .		82	80	66	15	86	160	--- : 41

AVERAGE CROP PER ACRE FOR THE YEARS 1914-15 TO 1920-21 AND
AVERAGE FOR 1909-13/14 FOR FOUR FARMS. a

Crop.	Average:							
	:1909-13/14 ^a :	1914-15:	1915-16:	1916-17:	1917-18:	1918-19:	1919-20:	1920-21
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Rye	24.50	24.61	17.84	18.48	16.09	19.23	23.02	21.43
Wheat ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 27.14	c 29.00
Barley ..	42.61	47.71	24.54	35.97	19.05	37.89	36.48	41.12
Oats ...	52.14	51.00	25.79	57.65	15.75	34.61	d 40.52	33.63
Potatoes :	219.33	168.03	239.40	156.88	222.53	240.39	197.03	212.42
Sugar :								
beets..:	13.61	15.26	12.54	10.59	12.47	10.02	d 9.49	d 7.70

a. Obtained by taking a simple average of the average yield of each of the four farms. For this reason the yield for the period 1909-13 does not check exactly with that given in the table below.

b. 2 farms.

c. 1 farm.

d. 3 farms.

Feb. 14, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

111.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN MECKLENBURG, Continued.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, 1909-13, 1914-18 AND 1919-1922, FOR FOUR FARMS.

Crop.	Average, 1909-1913.	Average, 1914-1918.	Average, 1919-1921.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Rye	24.69	19.12	21.24
Barley	42.75	50.57	38.10
Oats	53.53	56.25	57.64
Potatoes	^a 223.05	196.25	193.31
Sugar Beets	13.83	12.22	9.0

Source: Report of Agricultural Commissioner in Germany, December 19, 1922.

^a. In 1909 the potato crop was a total failure.

TOTAL CROPS FOR FOUR FARMS 1914-1920 AND AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1909-1913.

Year.	Grains.	Potatoes.	Sugar Beets.
	Pounds	Bushels.	Short Tons.
Average, 1909-1913 ...	5,049,055	122,563	4,018
1914	4,902,369	87,594	4,399
1915	3,185,757	112,662	2,903
1916	3,990,767	81,600	1,865
1917	3,110,911	107,553	2,895
1918	3,485,142	116,877	1,980
1919	3,847,799	106,723	505
1920	2,945,015	91,515	730

Source: Report of Agricultural Commissioner in Germany, December 19, 1922.

The use of fertilizers decreased somewhat as a result of war and post war conditions. The smallest amount was used in 1919-20 when it equalled about 60 per cent of the average used in the period 1909-14.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Continued

PURCHASED CONCENTRATES USED ON FOUR FARMS, 1912-13 TO 1920-21.^a

Kind of Concentrate.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Beer husks	44,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bran	66,138	.....	39,683	.....	16,534	38,029	33,069
Cocoa cake	33,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconut cake	99,207	143,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed meal	44,092	33,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clover .....	.....	.....	.....	5,512	.....	.....	.....
Dry beet. offal..	.....	.....	11,023	154,322	.....	1,764	.....
Wet " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,184	.....
Dried leafs .....	.....	.....	22,046	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groats .....	.....	22,046	30,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lin cake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,716
Maize	110,230	.....	11,023	.....	.....	.....	67,901
Mixed fodder....	.....	.....	74,956	67,591	.....	8,267	.....
Malt meal .....	.....	33,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	286,598	225,972	11,023	31,967	33,069	14,330	38,580
Palm cake	22,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potato flakes...	.....	.....	.....	5,512	16,534	71,650	.....
Peanuts	22,046	121,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape cake .....	.....	.....	.....	5,512	.....	.....	.....
Shea nut cake...	.....	.....	.....	6,614	.....	.....	.....
Total used	727,518	578,705	.....	277,330	66,137	222,224	147,266
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

^a. Figures for 1916-17 refer to concentrates for two farms only. Concentrates were used on the other two farms but figures are not available. No figures are available for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16.

All classes of live stock decreased on these farms during the period 1913 to 1922 except sheep which could be raised without the feeding of concentrates and oxen which were used to take the place of horses in doing the farm work. The use of concentrates for feeding the live stock dropped from 728,000 pounds in 1912-13 to 66,000 pounds in 1918-19, a decrease of 91 per cent. In the fall of 1922 no concentrates were fed to either the young cattle or the cows on three of the farms, and it was expected that none would be fed during the winter.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, -Continued.

COMPARISON OF ANIMALS, 1913, 1922.

	Horses.	Colts.	Oxen.	Cows.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows of the Farm.
1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922	1913:1922
a ...	78	65	25	30	36	160	119	150
b ...	32	38	15	16	12	6	90	110
c ...	46	43	18	11	18	26	108	90
d ...	22	22	12	5	10	10	3	2
Total	178	168	69	57	70	79	361	321

USE OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER ON FOUR FARMS.

Kind.	Average:							
	1909-10	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	1914.							
	: Pounds.	: Pounds.	: Pounds.	: Pounds.	: Pounds.	: Pounds.	: Pounds.	: Pounds.
Potash	1,424	2,453	1,080	88	90	193	143	584
Kainite....	....	....	....	1,830	1,609	1,499	686	485
Thomas meal	1,638	1,542	981	1,014	650	854	1,131	1,076
Super-phosphate ..	87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ammoniak	96	44	195	237	118	163	390	
Ammonium sulphate ..	75	429	73	....	....	....	....	....
Chile sal-peter ..	384	....	101	162	63	6	....	....
Total ..	3,608	4,520	2,279	3,289	2,559	2,670	2,123	2,535
Value in marks.	97,150	103,989	58,000	119,006	114,900	70,162	215,150	779,235

The decrease of the regular labors has been very slight. The seasonal workers, however, decreased about 53 per cent. Some of the seasonal laborers in 1922 were made up of emergency help of forest laborers and a considerable number of women of the railway laborers.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN, CONTINUED.

LABOR COMPARISON, 1908, 1922.

Farm.	:		:		:		:	
	Married laborers	Seasonal work-	Non-married	Non-married	borers and women	of the railway	laborers.	laborers.
living in farm	ers and	ers and	laborers.	laborers.	laborers.	laborers.	laborers.	laborers.
dwellings.	harvesters.							
	1908.	1922.	1908.	1922.	1908.	1922.		
a	45	40	150	45	fluctuating		10	
b	12	12	35	32	"		4	
c	25	25	80	46	"		5	
d	10	10	30	15	"		..	
Total	92	87	295	138			19	

Source: Report of U.S. Agricultural Commissioner in Germany, Dec. 19, 1922.

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